

Expression, variables and types

Lecture 01

Reading: Chapter 2

Values and types: Mathematics

- A value is a basic “thing” a program works with.
 - Examples: 1, 1.2, “Hello, world!”, etc.
- We have encountered values and types in math which can be a good analogy for programs

Values and types: Mathematics

"Value" in math	Type
1.4234	Rational
$\sqrt{2}, e, \phi, \pi$	Irrational
$14i$	Imaginary
$1 - 3i$	Complex

Values and types: Python

Value	Type
15	int
"Julio Pineda"	string
14.1231	float
False	boolean

Values and types

- The ones listed before is not all the different types although the ones listed are the most common ones
- It will be important later in this lecture to distinguish different types from each other:
 - You can't do the same operations with different types.
 - Or performing operations with different will affect the results
 - Examples later!!

Variables

- The concept is the same as how variables are taught in math:
 - We use another name to represent a value in math i.e. $x = 5$
 - A piece of the computer's memory is given a name, type and value

message = "Hello class!"

count = 15

me = 2.718281828459

- Demonstration how to determine the type of an expression or variable

Reserved keywords

- Can't use these as variables!

<code>and</code>	<code>del</code>	<code>from</code>	<code>not</code>	<code>while</code>
<code>as</code>	<code>elif</code>	<code>global</code>	<code>or</code>	<code>with</code>
<code>assert</code>	<code>else</code>	<code>if</code>	<code>pass</code>	<code>yield</code>
<code>break</code>	<code>except</code>	<code>import</code>	<code>print</code>	
<code>class</code>	<code>exec</code>	<code>in</code>	<code>raise</code>	
<code>continue</code>	<code>finally</code>	<code>is</code>	<code>return</code>	
<code>def</code>	<code>for</code>	<code>lambda</code>	<code>try</code>	

Expressions and operators

- $24 - 15$
- $112 + 345 * 14$
- $32 + (2**8 - 4) / 6$
- **How would you do square root? (demo)**
- **Operations with strings? (demo)**
- **Allows follow PEMDAS. If you are not sure about precedence, use parentheses!**

The mod operator: %

- Very important operator especially when we get into if/else control flow
- When you perform a division, you get the remainder.
 - $10 \% 5$?
 - $4 \% 2$?

Logical operators

- Truth table: p and q are Booleans (can be True or False)

p	q	not p	p and q	p or q
True	True	False	True	True
True	False	False	False	True
False	True	True	False	True
False	False	True	False	False

- **How does not, and, or work?**
- **>, <, >=, <=, ==.** Comparing two values/variables. **Demo**

In-class exercise

- Attempt to answer everything individually
- If you are stuck, ask others and work through the problems
- After everyone is done, we will come together and answer the questions.
- Remember! Precendence/PEMDAS.